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The Manufacturers Hanover
Financial Digest
Weekly Commentary, Selected Financial Data, and Business Indicators

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1983 VOLUME XX, NUMBER 45

For Retailers . . .

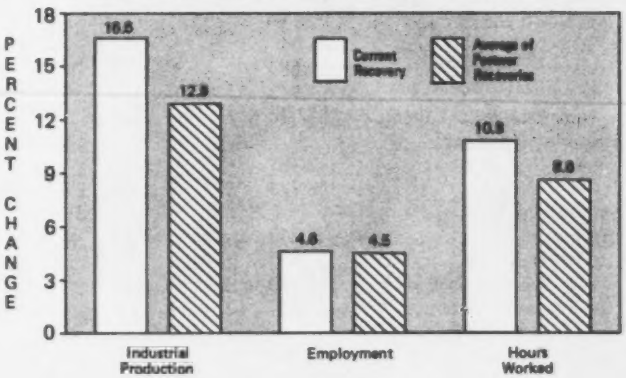
If there were any lingering doubts about the vigor of this Holiday shopping season, last month's substantial rise in employment should easily dispel them. The additional 743,000 people working—and the 0.4 percent drop in the unemployment rate—translates into higher incomes and, most importantly, improved consumer spirits. Already in October, personal incomes jumped by almost 14½ percent at an annual rate—the most since August, 1981—while consumer confidence in November, as reported by the Conference Board, showed the highest pre-Christmas reading in the past five years. When all this is added to the lower rate of inflation and the Administration's tax cut, it equals enough reasons for consumers to lift their spending substantially, giving retailers plenty to be cheerful about.

With the Holiday buying season just about half over, sales are up impressively over last year's levels. Although consumers are still value-conscious and conditioned to specials, shoppers are actually opening their wallets without extensive browsing and bargain hunting. In fact, luxury and big-ticket discretionary items are selling especially well, as if people were unleashing three or four years of pent-up demand. Best selling items vary from apparel, toys, physical fitness equipment and fashion accessories, to jewelry and such electronic gadgetry as video tape recorders, personal computers and cordless telephones.

. . . It's A Season . . .

In November, most major retail concerns reported double-digit boosts in sales compared with year-earlier levels, capped by heavy buying during the three-day post-Thanksgiving weekend, when store traffic in many shopping centers was limited only by the size of their parking lots. Retailers are rejoicing over the early turnout, since it reduces the need for the profit-draining promotional sales they were forced to conduct in the past several years. Then, shoppers tended to do their buying as close to December 25 as possible, hoping that prices would be slashed to the bone. Surprisingly, even sales of large appliances are up sharply. The Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers says that this October's total unit shipments were 30 percent above a year ago. With only one exception, it was the best October ever. Sales of refrigerators were up more than 20 percent year-over-year, electric ranges were up over 30 percent and shipments of microwave ovens jumped nearly 65 percent.

PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS IN MANUFACTURING: % CHANGE DURING FIRST 11 MONTHS OF RECOVERY



While most determinants of consumer spending look positive, the improvement in the employment situation is probably the most important. To be sure, employment normally rises at this time every year as business temporarily hires people for the holidays. But last month's rise was over and above seasonal expectations. It brought the increase in total civilian employment to 3½ million workers since the onset of the recovery, lifting the employment ratio (the number of employed divided by the noninstitutional population over 16 years of age) to 59.1 percent—the highest in more than two years.

. . . To Be Jolly

But despite the significantly stepped-up pace of business activity compared with a year ago, businessmen do not seem to be as eager to expand their payrolls as they used to be, in the wake of previous postwar recessions. This is particularly true in manufacturing. Industrial production during the 11 months ending in October rose almost 30 percent faster than the average of the comparable periods following earlier downturns, but payrolls advanced by about 4½ percent in both cases (see chart).

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This is partially a consequence of greatly improved productivity, but it also shows that manufacturers are more cautious now, wanting to be sure that the recovery is well underway before expanding payrolls. Instead, they have been lengthening the workweek of existing workers. For example, durable goods manufacturers have added seven percent more workers to their payrolls since the onset of the recovery, but total hours worked grew twice as fast. Similarly, while the number of jobs in nondurable manufacturing increased by 2.8 percent, hours jumped nearly seven percent.

Still, there is no denying that many more people have joined the ranks of the employed. Thus, total wages and salaries paid have grown handsomely during the six months ending in October—rising by 9.8 percent at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. Thanks to the low rate of inflation and July's tax cut, total "real" disposable income has gone up in the past six months by 5.5 percent at a seasonally adjusted annual rate—the highest half year rate in over two years.

Buying power is also being boosted by high interest rates. While on the one hand purchases of some big-ticket durables and homes continue to be impeded by steep financing costs, savers have benefited from these high rates of interest. Overall, personal income spurted 1.2 percent in October, the largest monthly gain since August, 1981.

Selected Federal Reserve Data

(Averages of Daily Figures—Billions of Dollars)

Reserve Bank Credit	Week Ending 11/30/83	$ Change Since Week Ago	$ Change Since Year Ago
U.S. Gov'ts and Agencies Owned Outright & RPs	158.347	– .311	+13.715
Loans to Depository Inst.	.880	+ .065	+ .258
Float	1.673	+ .561	– 1.684
Total Reserve Bank Credit	168.980	+ .338	+11.342
Treasury Deposits with Federal Reserve Banks	2.881	+ .440	– .374
Currency Outside Banks	148.723	– .602	+13.486
Member Bank Reserves:			
Required	38.203	+ .220	– 3.152
Excess (Deficiency)	.570	+ .283	+ .074
Total Reserves Held	38.773	+ .503	– 3.078
Net Borrowed Reserves	.174	– .227	+ .268
Gov'ts held for Foreign Acct. by F.R. Banks (End-of-Week)	111.906	– .806	+ 8.588

Monetary Aggregates †		% Change Since Three Months Ago*	% Change Since Year Ago
M1	517.1	+ 1.8‡	+ 9.3‡
M2 (November '83)	2,176.0	+ 7.3	+ 11.9
M3 (November '83)	2,588.7	+ 9.6	+ 9.2
Domestic Nonfinancial Debt (3rd Q'83)	5,072.0	+ 11.2	+ 10.4

† Seasonally adjusted.

* Seasonally adjusted annual rate.
‡ Four-week moving average.

New York Money Market

Offering Rates 12/9/83	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
‡U.S. Treasury Bills	9.00%	9.15%	9.25%
* Federal Agencies	9.50	9.75	10.00
* Project Notes–Taxfree (46% Taxable Equivalent)	9.63	10.09	11.02
Negotiable Time CDs Manufacturers Hanover	Rates By Arrangement		
* Secondary Market–Prime	9.65	9.97	10.50

‡ Finance Company Paper–Prime

5- 14 days	9.35%
15- 29 days	9.38
30- 59 days	9.38
60- 89 days	9.35
90-179 days	9.25
180-239 days	9.10
240-270 days	9.10

‡* Bankers' Acceptances

Jan.	9.60%
Feb.	9.60
Mar.	9.60
Apr.	9.65
May	9.65
Jun.	9.60

‡ Industrial Paper–Prime

30- 89 days	9.40%
90-120 days	9.40

† Federal Funds Effective Rate 9.47%

‡ Discount basis. * Subject to availability. † Estimated.

Selected Business Indicators

(All Dollar Figures in Billions)

	Latest Period or End of Period		Previous Period	Year Ago Period
Gross National Product (Current Dollars)*	3rd Q'83	$ 3,360	$ 3,272	$ 3,091
Gross National Product (1972 Dollars)*	3rd Q'83	$ 1,554	$ 1,525	$ 1,486
Percent Change, Annual Rate	3rd Q'83	7.7	9.7	– 1.0
Change in Consumer Prices (new series)*	Oct '83	4.8%	6.0%	4.8%
Change in Producer Prices*	Oct '83	3.6%	2.4%	4.8%
Civilian Employment (Thousands of Persons) †	Nov '83	102,671	101,928	99,136
Unemployment as % of Civilian Labor Force †	Nov '83	8.4%	8.8%	10.7%
Personal Income*	Oct '83	$ 2,819	$ 2,786	$ 2,618
Leading Indicators Composite Index (1967=100)†	Oct '83	161.8	160.5	138.6
Industrial Production Index (1967=100) †	Oct '83	154.8	153.6	135.7
Net Change in Consumer Installment Credit †	Sep '83	$ 2.38	$ 3.39	$ 1.26
U.S. Merchandise Trade Balance †	Oct '83	–$ 8.97	–$ 5.81	–$ 5.26
Plant and Equipment Expenditures*	1st Q'84n	$323.07(a)	$321.60r(a)	$293.03
Private Housing Starts (Thousands of Units)*	Oct '83	1,608	1,672	1,142
New Construction Expenditures*	Oct '83	$ 269.5	$ 276.4	$ 234.1
Total Business Inventories †	Sep '83	$ 513.8	$ 510.4	$ 521.0
Total Business Sales †	Sep '83	$ 380.0	$ 374.4	$ 342.9

*Seasonally adjusted annual rate. †Seasonally adjusted. n-Newly reported figure. r-Revised. a-Anticipated.

Spending by consumers is also influenced by their near-term outlook for the economy in general and their job and income prospects in particular. According to the Conference Board, consumer spirits rose almost four points in November, soaring nearly 35 points above year-earlier levels. Importantly, of those canvassed, nearly nine out of ten believe that the employment situation within the next six months will be the same or even better. In contrast, a year ago only 73 percent of respondents were this optimistic. This ties in with a survey conducted by *Advertising Age* in November, which showed that almost 90 percent expect to be at least as well off a year from now as they are today.

Finally, since inflation has been kept in check, buying power for most consumers has remained intact. In October, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) stood only 2.9 percent higher than a year ago, despite a slight acceleration in the past three months to a seasonally adjusted 5.5 percent rise at an annual rate. However, for the average consumer, the actual inflation rate is much lower. This is because some of the steepest increases recently were registered in transportation and housing costs—and most people buy a new car or a new home infrequently. In the past three months, the transportation component was responsible for more than 40 percent of the rise in the CPI, the housing component for nearly one third, while food costs added less than one sixth. H

Short Term Paper Outstanding

(Millions of Dollars)

	Latest Week	Change Since Week Ago	Change Since Year Ago
Negotiable Time CD's Weekly Reporting Banks			
Nationwide (11/23/83)	89,389	+ 2,080	–54,193
New York City (11/23/83)	19,118	+ 1,103	–18,539
Commercial Paper (11/23/83)	182,785	+ 56	+14,913*

*Series redefined: Data prior to December 1, 1982, are not strictly comparable to the data reported after that date.

Bank Loans

(Millions of Dollars)

Commercial and Industrial Loans

Weekly Reporting Large Commercial Banks	Latest Week	Change Since Week Ago	Change Since Year Ago
Nationwide (11/23/83)	216,289	– 455	+ 214
New York City (11/23/83)	57,500	– 813	– 3,375

Total Loans Gross Adjusted

	Latest Week	Change Since Week Ago	Change Since Year Ago
Nationwide (11/23/83)	521,315	– 970	+18,362
New York City (11/23/83)	119,910	– 1,062	+ 184

Financial Markets

	Friday 12/9/83	Change Since Week Ago	Change Since Year Ago
U.S. Governments, Closing Yields:			
90-Day Bills†	9.35%	+ .10	+ 1.15
180-Day Bills†	9.75	+ .05	+ .95
Longest Bills†	10.10	+ .10	+ 1.02
Recent Issues:			
10½s 10/31/85	10.82	+ .12	
11⅛s 9/30/87	11.40	+ .12	
11¾s 11/15/93	11.87	+ .12	
12s 8/15/13	11.95	+ .17	
Municipals:			
Bond Buyer–20 Bond Index* (12/8/83)	9.91%	+ .09	– .22
Blue List Total ($ Million)	$1,762	+$ 162	+ $ 347
30-Day Visible Supply ($ Million)	$2,942	–$1,266	+ $ 858
Total	$4,704	–$1,104	+ $1,205
Corporates:			
Moody's Aa Composite (12/8/83)	12.75%	+ .17	+ .28
30-Day Visible Supply ($ Million)	$1,831	+$ 701	+ $ 681
Stocks:			
Dow-Jones Averages:			
Industrials	1,260.06	– 5.18	+ 241.30
Transportation	604.91	– .38	+ 165.99
Utilities	133.91	– .96	+ 15.74
65 Stocks	505.84	– 2.05	+ 106.11
Standard and Poor's 500 Stocks	165.09	– .35	+ 25.52
N.Y.S.E. Composite Index	95.39	– .27	+ 14.90
N.Y.S.E. Avg. Daily Vol. for Week (000's)	95,784	– 4,296	+ 1,730

* 46% Taxable equivalent 18.35%.

† Bond equivalent.

International Rates

EURODOLLAR DEPOSIT RATES (bid)	Friday 12/9/83	Week Ago
Overnight	9.44%	9.25%
1 month	10.06	9.63
3 month	10.06	9.75
6 month	10.38	10.00
1 year	10.81	10.31
EURODOLLAR BONDS		
Average Yield		
Medium Term (5 to 7 yrs.)	11.60%	11.55%
Long Term (7 to 15 yrs.)	11.70	11.65

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SPOT RATES New York Opening (12/9/83)	U.S. $ Equivalent	Currency Per U.S. $
Belgium	.01794	55.75
Canada	.8014	1.2478
Denmark	.1005	9.9505
France	.1197	8.3525
Germany	.3637	2.7495
Italy	.0006004	1665.50
Japan	.004234	236.18
Mexico	.006135	163.00
Netherlands	.3246	3.0810
Switzerland	.4517	2.2138
U.K.	1.4350	.6969

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Financial Digest
Weekly Commentary, Selected Financial Data, and Business Indicators

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1983 VOLUME XX, NUMBER 46

Global Economic Prospects . . .

With the United States now in its second year of economic upswing, the absence of similar growth in most of the other industrialized economies is beginning to cause some concern. If recovery in the United States is not accompanied by expansion in the other major economies, the U.S. recovery will be short and weaker. In this instance the developing countries (LDCs) would not get much of a chance to participate in the resurgence in world trade, and thus will not increase their export earnings all that much.

Only Canada and Japan among the principal developed countries are currently showing evidence of strong growth. The Canadian economy has rebounded in tandem with the U.S. After 1½ years of declining real GNP, Canada's economy surged at the beginning of 1983, growing by an average annual rate of about seven percent in each of the first three quarters.

As the principal trading partner of the U.S., Canada has clearly benefited from the improvement in this country. For the year 1983, growth in real GNP should be near three percent and about five percent in 1984—close to the expected performance of the United States. Japan, whose economy slowed but did not enter a recession in 1981 and 1982, has also responded to the change in the global economic outlook. This year real growth should exceed three percent after 1982's 2.9 percent rise; the increase should be near five percent in 1984. Although imports into Japan fell sharply below 1982 levels in the early part of 1983, in recent months there has been a pickup, and this trend is expected to continue through 1984.

. . . Depend On European Recovery . . .

There is evidence that recovery has begun in Europe, but economic improvement is still hesitant and not broadly based. In the four principal European countries (the United Kingdom, West Germany, France and Italy), the indexes of leading indicators point clearly toward recovery. But as of July (latest available data), the coincident indicators for these countries were flat. Nevertheless, real growth in the U.K. is expected to be close to three percent this year with similar growth in 1984. In Germany, by contrast, the growth pattern is more sluggish. Real GNP is expected to rise only one percent this year and 2.5 percent next year. In France and Italy, signs of improvement are less clear; their recoveries may well be delayed until the second half of 1984—or beyond.

In Europe as a whole, recovery from the recent recession will be weak and uncoordinated. Poor economic performance by many of the smaller and less industrialized European countries will retard growth for the region. This year, Europe will grow by less than one percent in real terms and next year by perhaps two percent. What is more, the inability of the leaders of the European Economic Community (EEC) to agree on a common EEC agricultural policy, as well as the acrimony of their debates, suggests that the EEC may be entering a period of less rather than more economic and political cooperation. This would be unfortunate, since economic recovery in Europe is dependent on growth in intra-community trade. In France, Germany and the U.K., exports equal between 20 and 30 percent of their economies. Europe as a whole takes over 65 percent of Germany's exports and France alone accounts for about 15 percent.

Needless to say, economic growth in Europe is essential for the benefits of recovery to spread to the LDCs. Although the United States is the largest single purchaser of exports from the rest of the world (about 15 percent) and Japan buys some nine percent, the ten EEC countries take about one-third of the exports of the countries outside of the EEC's borders. Along with import restrictions, the turnaround in the trade balances of several of the high-debt Latin American LDCs has required strong export efforts. The Latin American LDCs, for example, increased their total export receipts by over 12 percent in the second quarter of this year over the same quarter in 1982, while their imports rose by less than nine percent. Although much of this rise in exports went to the U.S. in response to the strong recovery here, continued growth in the LDC exports will be largely dependent upon Europe which usually takes between 25 and 30 percent of Latin America's exports.

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. . . And Growing World Trade

For the LDCs, international commodity prices are a key factor. Many of these countries are dependent upon exports of a single commodity or a small group of basic commodities to generate the foreign exchange which they require to finance imports and service their external debts. Most commodity prices have risen over the past year—in some cases dramatically. Cocoa prices are 53 percent above year-ago levels, rubber is up by almost 40 percent and sugar, though still in oversupply, is selling at 31 percent above the very depressed levels of a year ago. In October, the commodity index, developed by the IMF, which includes foodstuffs, industrial inputs and metals was 16 percent above the same period in 1982. Nonetheless, prices for a few commodities which are the principal exports for several high-debt LDCs have gone up only slowly or not at all. Coffee prices have risen only six percent since November of last year. Prices for electrolytic copper actually have declined by almost four percent since last November in spite of a temporary improvement in midyear.

The drop in crude oil prices this year has been a mixed blessing. While it has facilitated the recovery of the U.S. economy as well as in several other developed countries and in the non-oil producing LDCs, it has affected the export proceeds not only of the OPEC nations, but of such oil-producing

Selected Federal Reserve Data

(Averages of Daily Figures—Billions of Dollars)

	Week Ending 12/7/83	$ Change Since Week Ago	$ Change Since Year Ago
Reserve Bank Credit			
U.S. Gov'ts and Agencies Owned Outright & RPs	159.049	+ .702	+14.598
Loans to Depository Inst.	.442	– .438	+ .005
Float	1.246	– .529	– 1.982
Total Reserve Bank Credit	168.744	– .338	+11.392
Treasury Deposits with Federal Reserve Banks	3.143	+ .262	+ .109
Currency Outside Banks	149.041	+ .318	+13.284
Member Bank Reserves:			
Required	37.698	– .505	– 2.914
Excess (Deficiency)	.391	– .281	+ .077
Total Reserves Held	38.089	– .786	– 2.837
Net Free Reserves	.040	+ .112	– .049
Gov'ts held for Foreign Acct. by F.R. Banks (End-of-Week)	111.880	– .026	+ 6.765
Monetary Aggregates†		**% Change Since Three Months Ago***	**% Change Since Year Ago**
M1	522.7	+ 2.5‡	+ 9.2‡
M2 (November '83)	2,176.0	+ 7.3	+ 11.9
M3 (November '83)	2,588.7	+ 9.6	+ 9.2
Domestic Nonfinancial Debt (3rd Q'83)	5,072.0	+ 11.2	+ 10.4

†Seasonally adjusted.

*Seasonally adjusted annual rate.
‡Four-week moving average.

New York Money Market

Offering Rates 12/16/83	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
‡U.S. Treasury Bills	9.40%	9.75%	10.00%
* Federal Agencies	9.50	9.80	10.20
* Project Notes—Taxfree (46% Taxable Equivalent)	9.63	10.09	11.11
Negotiable Time CDs Manufacturers Hanover	Rates By Arrangement		
* Secondary Market—Prime	10.00	10.13	10.80

‡Finance Company Paper—Prime

5- 14 days	9.75%
15- 29 days	9.88
30- 59 days	9.75
60- 89 days	9.25
90-179 days	9.25
180-239 days	9.25
240-270 days	9.25

‡* Bankers' Acceptances

Jan.	9.90%
Feb.	9.80
Mar.	9.80
Apr.	9.80
May	9.80
Jun.	9.70

‡Industrial Paper—Prime

30- 89 days	9.82%
90-120 days	9.80

†Federal Funds Effective Rate 9.70%

‡Discount basis. * Subject to availability. † Estimated.

Selected Business Indicators

(All Dollar Figures in Billions)

	Latest Period or End of Period		Previous Period	Year Ago Period
Gross National Product (Current Dollars)*	3rd Q'83	$ 3,360	$ 3,272	$ 3,091
Gross National Product (1972 Dollars)*	3rd Q'83	$ 1,554	$ 1,525	$ 1,486
Percent Change, Annual Rate	3rd Q'83	7.7	9.7	– 1.0
Change in Consumer Prices (new series)*	Oct '83	4.8%	6.0%	4.8%
Change in Producer Prices*	Nov '83n	– 2.4%	3.6%	7.2%
Civilian Employment (Thousands of Persons)†	Nov '83	102,671	101,928	99,136
Unemployment as % of Civilian Labor Force†	Nov '83	8.4%	8.8%	10.7%
Personal Income*	Oct '83	$ 2,819	$ 2,786	$ 2,618
Leading Indicators Composite Index (1967=100)†	Oct '83	161.8	160.5	138.6
Industrial Production Index (1967=100) †	Nov '83n	156.3	155.1r	134.9
Net Change in Consumer Installment Credit †	Oct '83n	$ 4.89	$ 2.38	–$ 0.13
U.S. Merchandise Trade Balance †	Oct '83	–$ 8.97	–$ 5.81	–$ 5.26
Plant and Equipment Expenditures*	1st Q'84	$323.07(a)	$321.60(a)	$293.03
Private Housing Starts (Thousands of Units)*	Oct '83	1,608	1,672	1,142
New Construction Expenditures*	Oct '83	$ 269.5	$ 276.4	$ 234.1
Total Business Inventories †	Oct '83n	$ 516.1	$ 513.9r	$ 519.8
Total Business Sales †	Oct '83n	$ 382.1	$ 380.6r	$ 336.9

*Seasonally adjusted annual rate. †Seasonally adjusted. n-Newly reported figure. r-Revised. a-Anticipated.

LDCs as Mexico. Nonetheless, in the third quarter of this year, export earnings of the oil-exporting countries rose by over 20 percent above second quarter earnings as increased oil sales related to the slowing of inventory decumulation and to economic recovery in the U.S. and elsewhere compensated for the lower price.

However, this may not last. While the recent OPEC meeting did not result in a price cut, the economic problems of some OPEC members, the constant temptation to exceed their quotas, and the existence of large oil producers outside the OPEC cartel, suggest that lower rather than higher oil prices may be ahead.

World trade is expected to grow in volume by about two to three percent in 1984 after two percent growth in 1983. In 1982, world trade fell by two percent, while imports into the industrial countries fell by only one-half of a percentage point. In was, however, the third consecutive year of declines in these imports—a factor which, no doubt, contributed to the liquidity problems of several LDCs. This trend was probably reversed in 1983 due to the sharp increase in exports by LDCs and other countries to the United States. Next year, with a nascent recovery in Europe as well as continuing recovery in the U.S., Canada and Japan, the foreign exchange earnings of the LDCs should improve substantially. H

Short Term Paper Outstanding

(Millions of Dollars)

	Latest Week	Change Since Week Ago	Change Since Year Ago
Negotiable Time CD's Weekly Reporting Banks			
Nationwide (11/30/83)	89,374	– 35	–51,803
New York City (11/30/83)	18,990	– 128	–18,259
Commercial Paper (11/30/83)	182,517	– 261	+16,014

Bank Loans

(Millions of Dollars)

Commercial and Industrial Loans

Weekly Reporting Large Commercial Banks	Latest Week	Change Since Week Ago	Change Since Year Ago
Nationwide (11/30/83)	217,311	+ 969	– 396
New York City (11/30/83)	57,644	+ 143	– 3,999

Total Loans Gross Adjusted

	Latest Week	Change Since Week Ago	Change Since Year Ago
Nationwide (11/30/83)	523,459	+ 2,083	+17,022
New York City (11/30/83)	119,928	+ 19	– 1,374

Financial Markets

	Friday 12/16/83	Change Since Week Ago	Change Since Year Ago
U.S. Governments, Closing Yields:			
90-Day Bills†	9.45%	+ .10	+ 1.25
180-Day Bills†	9.85	+ .10	+ 1.25
Longest Bill†	10.05	– .05	+ 1.15
Recent Issues:			
10½s 10/31/85	10.82	–0–	
11⅛s 9/30/87	11.40	–0–	
11¾s 11/15/93	11.85	– .02	
12s 8/15/13	11.92	– .03	
Municipals:			
Bond Buyer–20 Bond Index* (12/15/83)	10.04%	+ .13	– .01
Blue List Total ($ Million)	$1,754	– $ 8	+ $ 358
30-Day Visible Supply ($ Million)	$2,869	– $ 73	+ $1,949
Total	$4,623	– $ 81	+ $2,307
Corporates:			
Moody's Aa Composite (12/15/83)	12.85%	+ .10	+ .38
30-Day Visible Supply ($ Million)	$1,720	– $111	+ $1,023
Stocks:			
Dow-Jones Averages:			
Industrials	1,242.17	– 17.89	+ 230.67
Transportation	590.15	– 14.76	+ 145.83
Utilities	131.02	– 2.89	+ 13.73
65 Stocks	496.64	– 9.20	+ 97.44
Standard and Poor's 500 Stocks	162.39	– 2.70	+ 24.90
N.Y.S.E. Composite Index	93.86	– 1.53	+ 14.66
N.Y.S.E. Avg. Daily Vol. for Week (000's)	85,190	–10,594	+ 6,670

* 46% Taxable equivalent 18.59%.

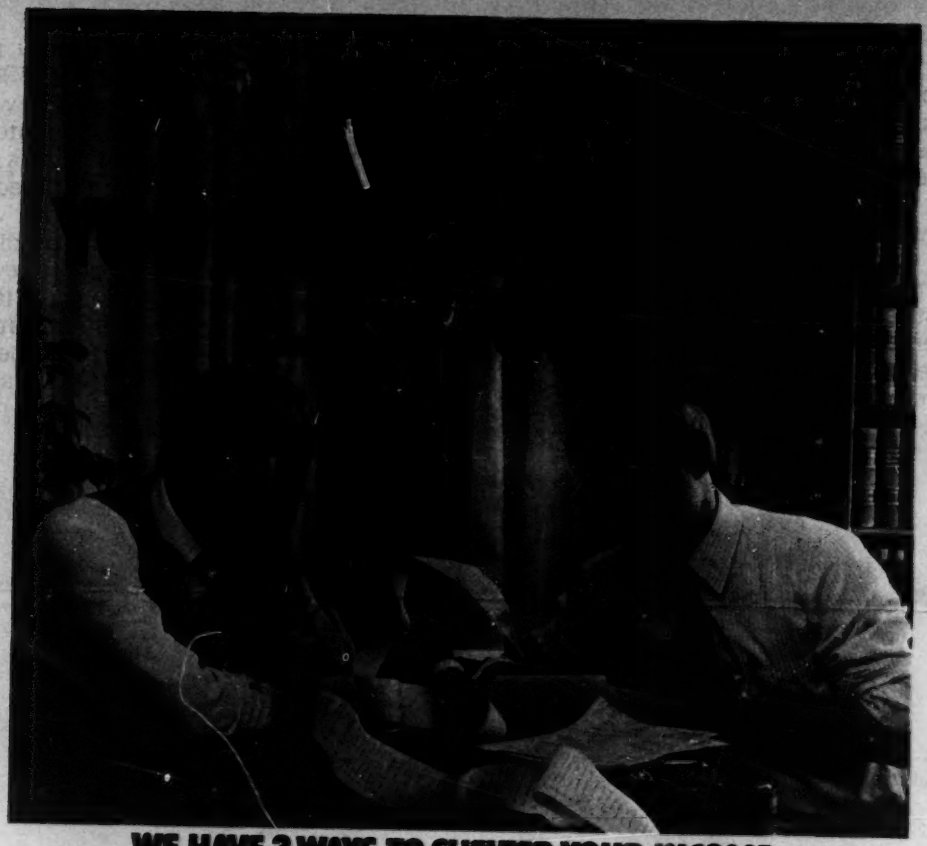
† Bond equivalent.

International Rates

EURODOLLAR DEPOSIT RATES (bid)	Friday 12/16/83	Week Ago
Overnight	9.75%	9.44%
1 month	10.44	10.06
3 month	10.38	10.06
6 month	10.50	10.38
1 year	10.75	10.81
EURODOLLAR BONDS		
Average Yield		
Medium Term (5 to 7 yrs.)	11.65%	11.60%
Long Term (7 to 15 yrs.)	11.75	11.70

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SPOT RATES

New York Opening (12/16/83)	U.S. $ Equivalent	Currency Per U.S. $
Belgium	.01771	56.47
Canada	.8001	1.2498
Denmark	.0997	10.0260
France	.1180	8.4715
Germany	.3609	2.7710
Italy	.0005956	1679.00
Japan	.004248	235.38
Mexico	.006144	162.75
Netherlands	.3215	3.1105
Switzerland	.4518	2.2135
U.K.	1.4183	.7051



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